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NOTICES.

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LATEST FROM LIBERIA.

THE ship *Saluda* arrived at New York on the second of June, after a passage of thirty-eight days from Liberia. Several letters were received from the Colony. We publish the following extracts from Gov. BUCHANAN'S Despatches, to the exclusion of other interesting matter.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA, }
April 6th, 1840. }

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 23d and 27th January, and the 10th and 11th February, with accompanying documents, per the good ship *Saluda*, which arrived here on the 17th ultimo.

On the arrival of the ship, I was absent at Bassa, making arrangements for the reception of the emigrants, and concluding some important negotiations with the native chiefs of that country. This caused a temporary delay in landing the people and cargo, as I did not reach this place till the evening of the 21st, (Saturday.) However, though pressed by events of such alarming character as to demand my first consideration, I managed to despatch her to Bassa on the evening of the 24th ult., where she arrived the next day, and landed her emigrants with safety. Comfortable log houses had been built for them at Bexley, into which most of them removed at once; the remainder are still at Bassa Cove, but will soon join their companions up the river.* The ship leaving Bassa Cove, went on to Cape Palmas with the missionaries, whence she has not yet returned.

I must now explain my allusion to the extraordinary circumstances of our recent position. In my last communication per the *Boxer*, I gave you a detailed account of certain outrages committed on the Colony by a predatory chief, called GAY TOOMBAY, and of the measures taken in consequence. Things

*At a later date the Governor informs us that the emigrants had not left Bassa.

remained up to the 8th of March in the same state as at the date of that communication; when, suddenly, (without the slightest indication of his hellish purpose,) he burst upon Heddington, and, but for the most signal interposition of Providence, would have murdered every man, woman, and child, of that interesting little place. It happened that in consequence of an alarm there some months since, I had sent up some twenty muskets, with a good supply of ball cartridges, which were placed in the care of the missionary, Mr. BROWN, and at the moment of the attack they were all loaded, in his chamber. Two Americans from Caldwell, by the names of HARRIS and DEMERY, were living in BROWN's family at the time, and, by the blessing of God, these two men, with BROWN himself, were enabled to resist the whole savage host, and to achieve one of the most wonderful victories recorded in the annals of human warfare.

On one side of the town is a large open field of cassadas, near which stands BROWN's house. Here the attack was made about daylight, by some three or four hundred savages, led on in person by the ferocious cannibal, GOTORAH, who had brought his pot for the purpose of cooking his breakfast of Mr. BROWN. As they rushed through the cassadas, the whole field seemed darkened with them, and they sent up a yell that made the whole forest resound. HARRIS and DEMERY quietly stepped out of the house and took their stand by the side of the picket fence, which surrounded the house, where, with most admirable coolness, they awaited the terrible onset. The enemy came pressing on like a furious torrent, without order or caution, certain of glutting their fiendish passions in the blood of their victims; but when they had almost reached the fence their course was suddenly checked by the deadly discharge of DEMERY and HARRIS' muskets, which stretched several of the leading warriors on the ground. Before they could recover from their surprise, BROWN opened upon them from an upper window, and for some minutes kept up a regular stream of fire upon the crowded and confused mass, which did great execution. Nor were his two brave associates idle after their first timely discharge. Scorning the protection of the house, they stood in the open yard, exposed to a perfect storm of slugs, spears and arrows, and loaded and fired with great rapidity and precision. One of them happened to have a bag of buckshot, which they poured into their muskets by handsfull, and the effect upon a crowd of human beings, at the distance of ten or fifteen yards, where every ball and shot must have told, may be imagined! Several times the savages gave ground under this tremendous fire, but as often returned with increased fury to the onset. At length, when the action had continued nearly an hour, and the little party at the house was almost exhausted and nearly destitute of ammunition, GOTORAH made a desperate rush upon them, at the head of his best warriors, toward one end of the house; he tore off some of the palings with his own hands, leaped the fence and pushed his way within ten feet of the door, where HARRIS stood alone and *without his gun*, which being discharged, and the enemy too near to reload, he had thrown down for the purpose of seizing an axe, which he supposed stood behind him; as he threw his hand backwards to seize this weapon, only hoping to sell his life the more dearly, he struck a gun, which the moment before had been placed there by a wounded native of the town, and which, most providentially, had a heavy charge of slugs and balls. With the eagerness of desperation he clutched it, and wheeling, poured the whole contents into the body of GOTORAH, who fell to the ground a mangled and hideous corpse. This decided the contest; the death of this famous leader struck a panic into the rest, and they made but few and feeble efforts afterwards to continue the fight. But their loss had scarcely commenced; for as they rushed up in masses to carry away the body of their chief, the Americans continued to pour in upon them their

terrible discharges of ball and buckshot, almost unopposed, and they fell literally like grass before the scythe of the mower. In one hour and twenty-two minutes from the time the first assault was made, the enemy commenced the retreat, and in a little while Heddington was once more free from its ruthless invaders. A few of BLACK TOM's people behaved well in the battle, but they contributed very little to the result. Two of them were wounded, one of whom died the same day.

It is difficult to form a correct idea of the number engaged in this attack upon Heddington; but from a careful comparison of all the accounts, I think there were between three and five hundred. Their loss could not have been less than forty or fifty killed; but of the wounded I can form no conjecture.

I was at Bassa Cove at the time, whither an express was immediately despatched with the news. I lost no time in returning to this place, and in making such arrangements as the exigencies of the case seemed to demand. As a renewal of the attack was dreaded at Heddington, Mr. E. JOHNSON had been sent up there with about thirty men, before my arrival, to guard the place and put it in as good a state of defence as possible. This duty he performed by mounting a six pounder carronade, which he carried up for that purpose, in a commanding position, and surrounding the principal quarter of the town by a strong palisade enclosure.

The people of the upper settlements, particularly Millsburg, were in a state of great alarm and excitement. It was reported that GAY TOOMBAY had collected a much larger force at his town, and was about to make a descent upon Millsburg, and take an awful vengeance for the death of GOTORAH and his numerous warriors who had fallen at Heddington. I found it quite impossible to gather any information of the enemy's movements or his force that could be relied on; but I saw great reason to fear that unless some decided step could be taken either to chastise him or break up his plans at once, the whole country, from Bo Poro to the St. Pauls, would join him, and our settlements would be harassed or overrun, and our people murdered from one end of the Colony to the other. Under these circumstances, I determined to bring the whole affair to a speedy termination by a sudden march upon GAY TOOMBAY's stronghold, which is distant from Millsburg some twenty miles. This town, standing in the centre of a wide open field, and surrounded by double enclosures of palisades, called barricades, has hitherto been deemed perfectly impregnable, and in fact had withstood several attacks from large bodies of natives at different times.

On Monday morning, the 23d ultimo, I commenced the arrangements for this expedition, and on Tuesday evening, the 24th, I embarked nearly two hundred men, with arms, ammunition, and a week's provision, in boats, for Millsburg, where I joined them in person, at noon the next day, having been detained at home a few hours in despatching the Saluda. Every thing was in readiness for the march, and the order was given to move at daylight the next morning, when news was brought me that a powerful chief from Bo Poro was at Mam-ma town, at the mouth of the St. Pauls river, with a large party of armed men. Whether his purpose was friendly or otherwise it was impossible to ascertain, but as there was considerable ground to suspect the latter feeling, I thought it imprudent to leave him so near Monrovia in our absence. It was now ten o'clock in the evening, and I countermanded the order for the morning march, and started off myself with twenty armed men for Mam-ma town, which we reached just at the dawn of day. The chief readily consented to accompany me to the camp, and to remain there during my absence on the expedition. Accordingly, we again embarked—the chief or king GO-NO-NOMINE, in company, and after a strong pull of six

hours, reached Millsburg. ~~Thus we were detained~~ twenty-four hours. Friday morning, the 27th, we took up the line of march about sunrise from Millsburg; our whole force amounted to three hundred men, and one piece of artillery. From this number are to be deducted some sixty Kroomen, employed as baggage carriers, and about forty native allies, who proved, instead of being useful, the greatest burden; so that the whole number of effective fighting men was two hundred. After dragging the cannon about six miles, with incredible labor, through swamps and over creeks, we found it was delaying the march and wearing out the men to such a degree that the object of the expedition would probably be sacrificed if we persevered in carrying it with us. It was accordingly drawn aside, and concealed in the thick bushes, and we proceeded without it. The rain fell in torrents throughout the forenoon, and we were all drenched and thoroughly fatigued, when, at 2 P. M., we reached the ruins of an old walled town, that had been destroyed by GAY TOOMBAY in one of his old robbing excursions. There were several little huts standing, and as the ground was high, I determined to encamp for the night, in order that the men might refresh themselves for the fatigues of the coming day.

Our fires were kindled, guards posted, and after getting such a dinner as we could, the whole camp were soon disposed to rest. The next morning long before day light we stood to our arms, and with the first gray light the line was formed and we resumed our march. The path was so narrow that we had to follow each other in single file—but to give you any idea of its other difficulties is out of the question. The rains of the two preceding days had swollen the streams and flooded the swamps, and the chief alternations of the route were mud to the knees and water to the waist. However, we struggled on as we best might, making only one halt about ten o'clock to get a morsel of breakfast, and give the men a moment's rest. It was about three hours after this, as we were ascending a long hill from a deep, muddy ravine, that the enemy commenced the attack upon our front from an ambuscade prepared by falling trees across the path where it made an abrupt angle. The first fire brought the brave Captain SNETTER of the Rifle Corps to the ground, mortally wounded—but his men rushed gallantly forward and dislodged the savages so quick that the march of the line was scarcely checked. As we could no longer hope to conceal our approach, the music was ordered to strike up and we advanced more cheerily to the sound of the drum and fife. The remainder of the way, nearly six miles, they continued to annoy us from front to rear, the thick close wood giving them every advantage to shoot us, while they were entirely concealed from view. I can conceive nothing more disheartening to the bravest men than thus to be exposed to the fire of an unseen enemy in a wild forest, where there is no chance of defence or retaliation. However, though several were wounded, not a murmur was heard, and the men continued silently and rapidly to push on to the point where the great struggle was to take place. At length the line was halted, and the word came from the front that we were near the town. The order of battle was then communicated, and we again moved on. In a few minutes a tremendous roar of musketry from the front announced our vicinity to the barricade. I ran up from the centre with my Aid, Col. WM. LEWIS, and Gen. ROBERTS, to the margin of the open field, where we found two companies of the first division under Col. JOHNSON, warmly engaged with a party in ambush on their right, and also in front with the people of the town, who had opened a heavy fire from the port holes of the walls with muskets and swivels. By this time a third company had got clear of the wood and joined the combat. As soon as I saw the position of affairs, I ordered Gen. ROBERTS to lead off two companies, as

they came up, to the left; and if possible, surround the town. He immediately put himself at the head of Captain YATES' company of Infantry, the only one that at the moment seemed available, and made a rush through the field and around an angle of the wall towards the opposite side of the town. YATES and his men most gallantly seconded the General in this daring movement under a heavy fire. The enemy, seeing this rapid dash at his rear gate, became panic struck, and abandoning the contest, fled from his town, with the greatest precipitation, to the woods; and we entered victorious almost at the same moment. I was with this little band, and had the honor of entering the barricade among the first. So sudden and unexpected was the capture of the town, that the men on the opposite side continued the fire, and for some minutes we were in great danger from their bullets. The front of the rear division of the army just began to emerge from the wood, when our signal was displayed from the walls, proclaiming the battle fought and won. Captain CHARLES JOHNSON, of the Artillery, and Lieut. RICHARDSON, of the Rifle Corps, were seriously wounded in the engagement; also a young man from Caldwell, mortally. It is impossible to express my admiration of the courage and good conduct of all engaged in this most important expedition. I might specify many who fought under my own eye as having distinguished themselves, but this would be unjust to the larger number who, in other parts of the field, acquitted themselves equally well. One word I must say of the wounded, however; they fell in the front rank, with their faces to the foe, fighting bravely!

GAY TOOMBAY had evidently not expected to be forced from his town, as nothing was removed; even the pots of cassada were over the fire for the evening meal. We found one of his swivels loaded and primed, which the artillerist must have been sadly in haste not to have fired. The walls of the place were musket proof, and with brave men to defend it, might have held out against us for some time. Around the outer wall the ground to a considerable distance was thickly planted with long, sharp wooden spikes, which were concealed by the light grass; several of our men wounded their feet badly on them, even though they wore strong shoes and boots.

We remained in quiet possession of the town over the Sabbath, and on Monday morning at daylight marched out and set fire to it. As we advanced through the field a shot was fired at us from an opposite hill, and a voice was heard from a long distance in the bush threatening an attack on the path. And again just as we entered the wood we heard a distant shout of defiance far in our front. From these and other circumstances, there was no doubt that a serious attack was intended at some of the difficult passes of the route; but we foiled them completely, by striking off into a path which led some miles to the left of the other. Here, however, we encountered another difficulty, which was nothing less than getting lost. The path in some parts was very obscure, and our guide became confused about midday, and after leading us hither and thither for some two or three hours, we found ourselves at last with our faces towards GAY TOOMBAY's, pursuing back the same path we had been in three hours before. This was perplexing enough; but as the sun shone out at the moment, we were able to correct our error as to the general course; and finding a pretty good path which had been trod by the elephant hunters, we struck off towards the St. Pauls, and walked at a rapid pace until night, in the expectation of reaching the bank of the river before encamping; but we were disappointed, the darkness fell upon us in the deep wood, and though we had for hours been drenched with rain, we were under the necessity of taking up our quarters on the wet ground, just as we were. Except the poor wounded men, I believe all passed the night pretty well, and with the first dawn of morning we

resumed our march, and pushed forward without a halt until noon, when we reached a place where an elephant had been killed some time since, which was recognized by some of our people. Up to this moment we had been in the most painful anxiety about our route, but now were relieved. Two hours afterwards we reached Millsburg, and the same evening embarked for Monrovia, where we all arrived during the night in safety, except poor SNETTER, who died at Millsburg.

This is in all respects the most important expedition that has ever been undertaken by the Colony, and I am sure the effect of it will be highly beneficial. An idea had been generally entertained throughout the country, that we could not march to any distance from our towns for the purpose of war, and this impression more than any thing else, gave confidence to the murdering GAY TOOMBAY in the perpetration of his outrages. He considered himself, and was considered by others, as entirely beyond our reach, "in the long bush." And even when we were setting out on our march, the natives near this confidently asserted we could never reach his town. Now, however, the whole country has been shown, that neither "the long bush," bad roads, rain, nor impregnable barricades, are any safeguards to the enemies of the Colony, but that when insults and outrages are committed, we will most certainly punish them. This is now the common talk; they say, "dah Gobeno go for Bo Poro for war side, suppose dem people do bad for him." Already some six or seven kings, whose position towards us was somewhat doubtful, have come in here with presents, and strong professions of submission and friendship, and I learn several more from a distance, are on the way for the same purpose.

GAY TOOMBAY is completely prostrated—his fortress is razed—his town burnt—he has been thoroughly beaten on his own ground—his captives released—all his most potent Gree-grees destroyed or carried away—and himself and his people scattered through the woods. He can never regain even a common standing in the country, and is in no respect to be longer feared as an enemy. But I have not yet balanced the account with him; the blood of the murdered WILSON and PEALE* still cries for justice upon the ruthless butcher who, in defiance of all laws, savage and civilized, put them to death. I have put a price upon his head, and shall spare no pains nor expense to get him in my hands, that a terrible example may be made of him.

Connected with our recent expedition was an unfortunate occurrence, which resulted in the death of a native. Some messengers of BARQUA DOONDA were detained by my orders at Caldwell as prisoners, so far as liberty to leave the place was concerned; though, from motives of policy, the guard and others in charge were enjoined to treat them only as visitors, and, if possible, prevent them from suspecting themselves under any restrictions; but, at all events, to have them in charge on my return. But, owing either to the injudicious manner in which this order was executed, or to some other cause, the natives, after a couple of days, began to suspect their true position, and attempted to run away. They were then bound, and kept until my return from GAY TOOMBAY's. On passing Caldwell in my boat, on my way home, I hailed the people ashore, and hearing the natives in question were bound, ordered them to be immediately released from their bonds, but a *strict guard* to be kept over them until morning, when they were to be sent down to my house. The next morning, a guard, with loaded muskets, were sent with them in two canoes to this place; but on approaching a favorable place, at

* These colonists were sent as messengers from Gov. BUCHANAN to GAY TOOMBAY, and murdered by him in cold blood.

a given signal, the natives sprang from the canoes into the water, but one of them first seized the gun of the guard next him, and, though he failed in wresting it from him, knocked the priming out of it. The guard instantly reprimed, and shot the native before he could reach the shore. Now, however we may regret this sad event, we can attach no legal blame to the guard. He was charged with the care of the people, and armed for the purpose of preventing their escape. They attempted to escape and to disarm him, and he acting, as he believed, in the discharge of his duty, shot, and, unfortunately, killed one of them. No orders were, it is true, given to fire upon them in the event of their attempting to escape; nor was it supposed by the officers at Caldwell, that, in the presence of an armed guard, an escape would be attempted.

I ought to explain, perhaps, the cause of my detaining those messengers at Caldwell. The whole country around us was in a state of commotion; we had just been invaded by a large body of savages, among whom it was confidently believed were men from several of the Dey communities. We had strong reasons to suspect *every one* on the opposite side of the St. Pauls river, and BARQUA DOONDA in particular, as he had always manifested a hostile disposition towards the Colony. The arrival of his messengers at the moment our army was in motion, made me suspect them as spies; and, as I had not time to examine them then, prudence seemed to require they should not be allowed to return home until our expedition should be completed. BARQUA DOONDA himself, has since been here, and after listening to all the circumstances of the death of his messenger, said frankly, *it was no palaver!* meaning, no blame attached to us.

I have not yet been able to visit Sinou, as I intended to have done long since, and can say but little of the state of affairs there. All is well, however, at least negatively. These people are completely isolated from all the rest of the Colony, and prevented, from fear of the natives, from scattering themselves upon their farms. But when a settlement is once commenced, sound policy forbids its being broken up, except upon very strong grounds; and during the past year, whenever I have had occasion to speak of this place, I have favored the idea of its being sustained and built up. But it is too distant to be profitably managed. And here I beg to repeat what I have before said of the advantage of concentrating our operations more and more. By this continual effort at eclat, by founding new colonies, the friends of Colonization have already gone near to ruin their enterprise. The feeble means that by careful management might effect some permanent good, if steadily applied at one point, have, by being diffused over hundreds of miles of country, been so frittered away in beginnings as to be almost lost. From the important points of Monrovia and Bassa Cove, we can safely, and with great effect, extend our agricultural operations into the country, and gradually bring the mountain country and the rich lands beyond, into cultivation and familiar intercourse with the sea coast; but if our efforts are to be constantly engrossed with the possession and improvement of point after point of mere sand beach, we shall waste our best energies and accomplish nothing.

At Bassa Cove every thing looks well; the people are poor, and generally in debt to a considerable extent to the Society's store; but when the peculiar difficulties and losses to which they have been exposed, during the past eighteen months, are considered, I am sure the Board will be disposed to regard them leniently. They are in good spirits, and cheerfully respond to my exhortations to exert themselves to pay their debts, and place their families above dependence. The fort which I commenced there in April last, is not yet finished, but it will be doubtless during the present month. It is an excellent piece of work, and will last half a century.

I have had Factory Island cleared, except a small strip at the upper end. The land is fine, and I design to make the government farm for that county there. You suggest a public farm in every new town, but I cannot but think one in each county sufficient. As a model farm it is certainly so; and as affording a place to employ the idle and the poor, one is much better than more. But if profit is considered, the advantage is still more apparent. In the very best way we can manage them, farms of this kind must for some years be sources of expense. One good overseer can exercise the supervision of 100 acres easily; but we cannot at present collect at any one point, men enough to work 50 acres properly. Therefore while the public interests seem to require a farm in each county, a proper attention to economy, in my opinion, forbids the multiplication of them.

Some months ago I contracted for the manufacture of 50 thousand of brick on the Island, with a view to the erection of the High School, to be sustained by the Ladies of Philadelphia. The brick are now ready, but the Ladies inform me that they cannot incur so great an expense as the proposed buildings will require. I regret this exceedingly, for such an institution as they proposed is greatly needed, and the Island affords the finest possible location. However, the brick can be used for other purposes; they are a valuable article. I have 50 thousand now making on Bushrod Island near the farm, to be kept on hand for sale when wanted.

The road into the Cam-wood country, I had commenced some time since, on the right bank of the St. Johns river about three miles above Bexley. To the place of starting, I have given the name of Rosanberg. The road has been cut about three miles in a direct line towards the mountains. As the rains are about commencing I fear little more can be done this season, but as soon as possible, I shall push it forward. The hostilities along the region of the St. Pauls have prevented my commencing a similar project from this end of the Colony, but before the rains are over I trust every difficulty of this kind will be effectually removed.

I have commenced the survey of a beautiful district between Millsburg and Caldwell, with a view to fill up the intermediate country with farmers. The tract is well watered, and possesses abundant advantages for agriculture. I have been strongly advised to lay out a village, but refused, as we want *nothing but farms* now; we have villages enough. I have engaged twelve good log houses to be erected on as many farms, which will all be ready for the reception of some of the next emigrants.

The only new village which I wish to make is at the Cove or Fishtown, to be called Ashmun. I was prepared to take possession of the Cove on the arrival of the Saluda at this time, and should have done so, but for our difficulties with GAY TOOMBAY, which required all my personal attention. Whenever I find a state of things again that will allow of my being two or three months at Bassa Cove uninterruptedly, I shall commence a town there on a permanent basis.

The sugar field has been considerably increased during the past season, and now contains from fifteen to twenty acres. When I arrived in this country, Mr. WILLIAMS estimated the number of acres then growing at seven or eight, and this I communicated to you at the time. After the crop came off however I found there were but three acres,—five-sixths of the whole present field has been planted since. The crop will come off in a few weeks, when we shall feel the want greatly of the articles ordered by my last; but we shall do as well as possible without them.

I fear you will again be disappointed in not receiving a full return cargo by the ship; but we have all exerted ourselves to the utmost in accomplishing what we have. The same causes which I mentioned before as operating

against our trading enterprise, have, to some extent, continued since. The want of a vessel until lately, and the prevalence of wars in the country, are the principal ones, however, as we do not feel the influence of the Slave Trade so much, except to the northward. From the moment the Campbell came into my hands, I have kept her at work. Her first voyage was a long and very profitless, or rather expensive one, owing to the unfortunate selection of her captain and supercargo; but since then she has been doing well. We have established factories at three or four points on the leeward coast, which promise well; and I hope by those agencies to have a good quantity of oil and wood collected for the next voyage of the ship. But you know, my dear sir, that many circumstances may arise to defeat these expectations; and, in my position, it sometimes happens that I must sacrifice the interests of trade to the political interests of the Colony, or obviously neglect my duty. For instance, for the last two months, I have interdicted all communication with the country of Bo Poro, and some other districts famous for trade, for the purpose of prosecuting my plans against GAY TOOMBAY. It may not be out of place here to repeat an idea I have occasionally suggested to yourself and other leaders of the cause—that the Society, after the payment of its debts, should have *nothing whatever to do with trade*, but confine itself wholly to the transportation of emigrants and the government of the Colony. I shall not dwell on this, nor would I introduce it here, but that I conceive the Society has a right to know such of my opinions as have resulted from, or been confirmed by experience in their service. No one thing, I am persuaded, could do more, both directly and indirectly, for the advancement of the Society and the Colony, than the organization of the Company I have so often recommended, into whose hands all the Society's trading might be thrown.

The Dolphin and Grampus are both here. The Dolphin arrived on the 23d of February, and the Grampus last Sunday. The officers and crew of both ships are in good health, and they all seem to have lost that mysterious dread of the African coast which all strangers feel, more or less, in visiting this country. The Grampus has sent home a prize—a vessel taken at the Rio Pongas, and delivered to her by Lieutenant STOLE, of H. B. M. brig Boneto. I am much pleased with the gentlemanly deportment of our officers; and the kindness and attention of Captain BELL, particularly claims my warmest acknowledgment. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing Captain PAINE, who has been confined to his ship by rheumatism.

The notorious CANOT has returned within the last week in an American vessel called the Crawford, of New York, BROWN, master. The Dolphin overhauled her, but found her papers all regular, and of course did not detain her. I shall be most happily disappointed if she does not slip through their fingers and carry to the Havanas five or six hundred slaves. Another, the Eliza Davidson, lately visited Gallinas—American colors and papers all regular. She was chartered in Havana, but whether she carried off slaves, I have not learned. I hope the two vessels will blockade Gallenas and New Cesters, and then, whether they make prizes or not, they will stop the trade and force the Spaniards, after a while, to break up those establishments. Oh, what a blessed consummation for the Colony! The slavers are much enraged against me, and will go to the utmost extent of their power to injure the Colony:—indeed it is generally believed here that they were the secret movers of the hostility of GAY TOOMBAY. In view of this fact, together with the interesting circumstances of our domestic affairs, I have concluded not to leave the country for the present, and consequently shall not avail myself of the kind indulgence granted by the Board, to visit England. My health demands relaxation, and I hope before many months

to find a time when I can retire, for a season at least, from the perplexities and fatigues of my post, without injury to the Colony. I am deeply sensible of the great distinction and favor with which the Board have been pleased to regard me and my poor services. And, the consciousness of their approbation, will buoy up my spirits and cheer me on through every season of trial and difficulty.

As the suspension of the Ladies' Liberia School Association's operations will leave Dr. JOHNSON at leisure for some time, I have thought best to employ him to attend to the new emigrants, and have instructed him to employ Dr. MOORE, if necessary, as an assistant, for a few months.

The new muskets and the ammunition came just in time to serve an important purpose; but I missed the rifles and small brass field pieces much. If possible have them sent by the next opportunity. I ordered last summer some blue cloth for officers' coats, some materials for Rifle uniforms, and certain other military equipments, none of which have been sent. They are of great importance, and I beg that no circumstance whatever may prevent their being put up for the next voyage of the ship. I wish also to order some additional articles for a *Liberia uniform* for our volunteer companies, the payments of which I hope you may find it consistent to arrange, for otherwise I must be responsible for the amount, as they are indispensable.

With regard to the long talked-of Code of Laws, I can only express the profoundest regret that the Committee saw fit to throw off the duty, and thus deprive us of what is so essential. The fact is, we must have a CODE OF LAWS—a well-digested system of judicial organization—and a set of simple, but complete, forms of process for the various stages of legal business, from the Justice's, to the Supreme, Court. The sooner this is provided by competent persons, the better for Liberia.

Accompanying, you will receive certain treaties of alliance and subjection entered into recently with me by several kings and chiefs of this neighborhood, Bo Poro and the leeward coast. Some of these dignitaries have never made book before with the Colony, and all go farther than has been usual in acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the Colony. I hope eventually, to secure the same concessions and promises from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas; and then, even should they attempt a violation of their pledges, we shall have full right to employ force in maintaining our authority. I speak solely now in reference to the Slave Trade.

I am more and more pleased with Mr. ROBERTS, both as a man and an agent, and cannot but congratulate myself and the Society on such a valuable acquisition. He conducts the important and various business under his care entirely to my satisfaction.

I am very anxious to know your opinion of my seizure of the cutter Campbell, and also in what light the Government is disposed to regard it. She is a beautiful little vessel, and every way fitted for our business. If we keep her she should be insured at three or four thousand dollars. She is in complete order. Two or three six pounders and one long nine would make a complete armament for her, with muskets, swivels, &c.

By the way, speaking of insurance, it would be a capital thing for some of your insurance companies to establish an agency here; we would all insure our houses, and vessels, and homeward cargoes, &c. If such a thing can be done I would recommend Jno. LEWIS, Esq. as a suitable agent.

Do not forget the Digest of United States Laws you promised me, also some good book of forms like the New York Justices Manual.

With regard to the small coin, I think a simple palm tree in the centre, with the word Liberia around it, and the date and denomination on the op-

posite side, would be sufficient. Five cents, ten cents, and perhaps twenty-five cent pieces would be most useful.

I send you some Gree-grees, and other things taken in GAY TOOMBAY'S town. The head, with Arabic characters, was a very important fetish, but that of greatest potency is the human bones covered with leopard's skin.— These are the bones of GOTORAH'S brother; and while he preserved them, he considered himself perfectly secure from all harm. The large leopard skin he dropped in his flight from the town. The spikes were some of those stuck in the ground outside the barricade; and the spears, are those used by elephant hunters; the wooden shaft is inserted into the musket and discharged at a vital part of the animal when very near. On our return through the forest from GAY TOOMBAY'S, we saw frequent tracks and other indications of elephants, some of which had evidently been made the same day.

April 10th. I have just come from the Court room, where I have, in the painful discharge of a terrible duty, passed sentence of death on a fellow-creature. The condemned is a Krooman, who, some three days since, committed murder upon a poor, unfortunate boy of the Colony. It was done in the night, and early the next morning, the murderer fled; but I despatched several parties of his own people after him, and also despatched a canoe to Marshall with orders for his arrest, where, fortunately, the messenger arrived a short time before the fugitive. He was arrested and brought here yesterday, and today was tried, and condemned to be hung on the second Friday in next month. The murder was perpetrated it seems in obedience to a superstitious custom prevalent among the Krooman, which is this: If a person kills another in his own country and escapes by flight, he can never return except on condition of having taken the life of some stranger while away, by which the curse of murder is taken off, and he may revisit his native land without bringing upon it the evils which otherwise would follow his footsteps. This fellow, JACK, had committed murder in Kroo country, and had fled, but now, after a long absence, he wished to return, and in order to do so safely, he sought and took the life of a poor, harmless boy, whom he had, by a show of kindness, induced to stay with him for some days previous. Except in this instance I have never known any thing objectionable in the character of JACK, but on the contrary, he has invariably proved himself trusty and faithful.

April 11th. I have just finished a negotiation with the kings of the Dey country, for the purchase of all the country on the north side of the St. Pauls river, from its mouth to within some three or four miles of Millsburg, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. The tract reaches back indefinitely, so as to include all the territory to which that tribe has any claim. In some places this cannot be less than twenty or even thirty miles, some say forty or fifty. Immediately on the coast it is much less, probably not more than three or four miles. Different individuals of these kings have solicited me to purchase portions of this territory at various times during the year, but I always declined having any thing to do with it until they should all meet. The recent hostilities between the Colony and GAY TOOMBAY, and their successful termination in our favor, brought them all in a body here to beg for renewed assurances of protection on our part, and also to solicit as a kind of guaranty of that protection, that I would buy their country, and thus make them wholly dependant on us, even for a place to live. I send you copies of the deeds.

By the agreement with king BRISTER, Digby is brought within our jurisdiction, as far as the Slave Trade is concerned, and you may be sure I shall not fail to use it effectually.

In conclusion I must say, that notwithstanding all the extraordinary diffi-

culties which we have had to contend with during the year from slavers and hostile natives; the interruption of business; the excitement, alarm, and expense of frequent hostilities; the general affairs of the Colony look well, and at this moment I consider the prospect ahead better than it has been for years. In its domestic arrangements the Government has undergone some important changes. Among the people there is evidently a growing spirit of industry and independence, and an increasing confidence in the integrity and ability of the government. Business in all its branches has increased three fold, and there is an abundance of the products of the earth in the Colony for all the wants of the people. With regard to our external interests, we have great reason for gratitude to the Disposer of all events. The slavers have been effectually driven from our coast, and their influence among the neighboring savages greatly lessened, even beyond the limits of our territory. We have signally vanquished those who rose in arms against us, and inflicted a terrible punishment upon the daring murderer of our people, though guarded by bands of warriors, and entrenched in his fortress of strength. Many powerful kings have sought the protection of the Colony, and voluntarily bound themselves in submission to its authority. Our territory has been greatly extended by fair purchase, and the nations around have united in declaring our policy towards them just and humane.

For my own part, while I deplore the loss of the gallant and good men who have fallen, I cannot but rejoice and give thanks to God for the dispensation of his wisdom, which has so signally contributed to the advancement of the Colony. I never felt such perfect confidence in the high destiny of Liberia, and the glorious results of Colonization.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With the greatest esteem and consideration,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUCHANAN, *Governor.*

The Hon. SAMUEL WILKESON,

General Agent of the Am. Col. Society, Washington City.

N. B. We want a standard, and if one is forwarded, I will see that it is paid for, unless you prefer making a present of it. It should be of silk, and have the Liberia coat-of-arms. I would suggest an eagle, with a palm-tree near, and a sun rising over the branches—or these objects arranged in some other way to accord with correct heraldic taste. This whole thing may seem a trifle; but the lives of individuals and nations are made up of trifles, and we are all more influenced by small things than great ones.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY IN RELATION TO THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

It is known to the American Public, that Mr. Buxton, a distinguished philanthropist of Great Britain, and late a member of Parliament, published last year a work under the title of "*The African Slave Trade*;" in which he fully admitted the fact, that notwithstanding all that has been done by the British nation to suppress that trade, it was on the increase, and that the measures adopted for its prevention had but deepened its miseries to the poor African.

He, however, does not despair of seeing the destruction of the Slave Trade; and points out the means, not only of accomplishing this, but also

of civilizing and Christianizing Africa. This he proposes to effect by colonizing, with the consent of the natives, the various important points on the coast,—by teaching them agriculture, establishing schools, turning their attention to the rich natural products of the country, and affording them the benefits of legitimate commerce.

At the close of Mr. Buxton's first volume, he says: "I am of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when it would be expedient to publish, in detail, the measures which, according to my view, are necessary, in order that the African may be taught to explore the wealth of his exuberant soil, and enjoy the sweets of legitimate commerce. These views have been communicated to her Majesty's Government. It is for them to decide how far they are safe, practicable, and effectual. When their decision shall have been made, there will be no occasion for any further reserve. The second portion of this work will then be published."

The Ministry have approved of Mr. Buxton's new scheme, which is fully disclosed in his second volume, just received in this country.

The measures proposed for carrying this scheme into operation are essentially those of the American Colonization Society. It is, in fact, Colonization. Colored men are to be the agents.

Mr. Buxton observes:—"That a race of teachers of their own blood, is already in course of rapid preparation for them. that the providence of God has overruled even slavery and the Slave Trade for this end; and that from among the settlers at Sierra Leone, the peasantry of the West Indies, and the thousands of their children, now receiving christian Education, may be expected to arise a body of men who will return to the land of their fathers, carrying Divine truth and all its concomitant blessings into the heart of Africa."

The benevolent branch of this plan, if means are furnished, can be more effectually, and more economically carried out by the American Colonization Society, than by any measures which Great Britain can adopt. The reason is obvious; no where except in the United States can a sufficient number of colored people be found, qualified to teach the natives agriculture, conduct schools, and impart religious instruction. Already there are many religious, talented, and enterprising colored men in the American settlements in Liberia, acclimated, familiar with the native character and customs, and well acquainted with the agriculture and commerce of Africa.

Mr. Buxton says:—"It is earnestly to be desired that all Christian powers should unite in one great confederacy, for the purpose of calling into action the dormant energies of Africa."

Whether the American Government will choose to unite in the grand confederacy here recommended or not, they cannot be indifferent to the declared policy of the British ministry.

Not only the claims of Africa, but the commercial interests of our own country demand our attention to this subject; for however benevolent in its

motives, and beneficial in its operations to the colored race may be the scheme now disclosed by Mr. Buxton, it will ultimately, if we remain inactive, secure the whole trade of Western Africa to the British nation. But by timely effort, we may divide with them both the glory of putting an end to the Slave Trade, and the profits of African commerce.

Even should our Government neglect the advantage to be secured to our country by sustaining Colonization, and do no more than keep a strong squadron on the coast to suppress the Slave Trade, and protect our commerce, we hope that the American Public will feel the importance of the present crisis, and unite their energies, and enlarge their contributions for carrying forward this glorious scheme, which Great Britain now acknowledges was founded in wisdom.

The British ministerial scheme is to be carried into immediate operation. Three iron steamboats are expected to arrive on the coast at the commencement of the next dry season, with agents and commissioners to enter into negotiations for territory and acquire jurisdiction of the coast. Orders to this effect may have already reached their colonial officers.

Although we have a right to expect the most liberal policy will be pursued by the British Government towards the American settlements, and the American Colonization Society, yet the prosecution of their plan will require the British to possess themselves of those parts of the Liberian coast, not under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. We must therefore secure by treaty the intermediate points between our settlements in Liberia, which we have hitherto been unable to do for want of means, or expect to see them soon occupied by the British. In fact a treaty was made by Mr. ASHMUN for the country around New Cesters, where a great Slave Trade is now carried on, but the purchase money has never been paid.

Jurisdiction of the country between Junk river and Bassa Cove was obtained by treaty with the kings last year, and the Slave Trade expelled from that district; and we learn from the late Despatches of Governor BUCHANAN, that he has recently concluded Treaties with eleven Kings and Head-men of the coast and country, in nine of which Treaties, provision is made for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Liberia ought to embrace the coast from Cape Mount to the river Assinee, the western boundary of the Ashantee country. Neither the British Government nor the Commercial Company ought to have any establishment, or claim any jurisdiction within that distance. Nor do we apprehend that any such claim would be urged, if the American Colonization Society is enabled to make the necessary treaty of purchase from the kings on the coast.

It ought to be understood that the purchases contemplated do not disturb the natives: they continue to occupy their towns and rice plantations. They only part with their jurisdiction and their unreclaimed forests. The Maryland colony at Cape Palmas is located in the midst of native towns, one containing over 1000 people.

If the American Colonization Society shall not be able to secure jurisdiction over such parts of the coast as are between their several settlements, the benevolent purpose of the founders of the Society will be defeated. It was one of the wisest features in their original plan, to secure sufficient extent of coast and territory on which to settle all the American colored people who might choose to emigrate, where they could establish a Republican Government. Such a government is now in successful operation; and it is confidently believed that its influence is more elevating than that of any other form that can be established for the American colored man. But if the unpurchased parts of Liberia should pass under the jurisdiction of Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Liberia must and will become merged in her present plan; and the experiment of transferring to Africa, American liberty, government and laws, will prove a total failure.

ANNUAL JULY CONTRIBUTIONS.

IN thus submitting to the friends of the American Colonization Society the magnificent scheme, now proposed by the philanthropists, and adopted by the Government of England, for the suppression of the Slave Trade and the civilization of Africa, and the animating facts reported by Governor BUCHANAN, of the enlarging influence and promise of the Colony of Liberia, it can be hardly necessary to call upon the whole American Church, upon every citizen of this great and happy nation, to come forward with more ardent zeal, and generous contributions in the cause of the American Colonization Society. The ship *Saluda* is immediately to be prepared for her return, with a cargo and emigrants for the Colony. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars are required, without delay, for this purpose, and to meet existing engagements, and conduct forward with success the operations of the Society. *A union of all Congregations and Churches in the United States, in contributions for the Society, on the Sabbath, (the fifth of July,)* has been emphatically recommended by the citizens of New York; and the General Methodist Conference have recommended to the great community of Christians under their care, such contributions. Such annual contributions are in accordance with the views, as repeatedly expressed, of nearly all the powerful Christian denominations of the land. We trust, then, that the Sabbath, the fifth of the coming month, will witness the whole American Church presenting herself before God in prayer and effort for Africa; that all will assemble, thankful for the Divine favor to us as a people, and resolved to show our gratitude by deeds of beneficence to a country darkened and afflicted by superstitions most cruel, by shocking crimes, and overwhelming calamities, and to stand unsurpassed, as we are unequalled in means, for her relief and redemption. What spectacle more interesting or sublime has the world ever seen:—A nation, young, free, happy, touched with compassion, and moved by the benevolence of Christ, stretching forth its hands laden with gifts and blessings to succor and save the most barbarous, most wretch-

ed population of the globe. What congregation, church, minister of Christ, will hesitate to concur in this movement for Africa? We believe it will be general. Who will say that it shall not? Who, amid cries of such piercing anguish as are borne to us in every breeze from Africa, from her fettered throngs, her desolated villages, the ruins of her former might, and the scenes of her present degradation, suffering and disgrace, will not give his voice, his boldest, strongest efforts, to this noble work of piety, patriotism, and philanthropy?

Presuming that the Colonists who have been appointed to fill the offices of the Commonwealth of Liberia, have friends in this country who would be gratified to hear of their success, we publish their names:

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE COUNTY OF MONTSERADO.

Judge of the Superior Court, Samuel Benedict. Clerk of the Superior Court, the Colonial Secretary, *ex officio*. Chairman of the county Court, J. W. Prout. Clerk of county Court, W. W. Stewart. High Sheriff, D. B. Brown. Coroner, A. B. Henderson. Justices of the Peace, David Moore, John N. Lewis, U. Tyner, J. B. Gripon, A. Bartlett, Timothy Pitchard, C. Baker, B. R. Wilson, W. H. Taylor. Commonwealth's Attorney, L. Cyphers. Commissioners, H. Teage, D. Ware, C. Willis. Assessors, C. Barker, N. M. Hicks, W. H. Taylor. Constables, H. Davis, W. Peal, H. Shackelford, S. Rix, E. Stokes, P. Herbersham, A. Travis, R. Butler. County Treasurer, John Clark. Auctioneer, D. B. Warner. Surveyor, N. Brander. Collector of Customs, W. N. Lewis, Treasurer, *ex officio*. Marshall for both counties, J. N. Lewis. Notary Public and Register, A. W. Anderson. Post Master General, the Colonial Secretary, *ex officio*.

FOR THE COUNTY OF GRAND BASSA.—Judge of Superior Court, John Day. High Sheriff, D. James. Coroner, W. Waring. Commonwealth's Attorney and Notary Public, W. Draper. Collector of Customs, Loyd Fuller. Deputy Collector, for Junk and Little Bassa, E. Johnson. County Treasurer, S. Benson. Magistrates, G. C. Belcher, J. Hanson, M. Bowe, L. Sheridan, J. B. Washington. Assessors, J. Moore, J. G. Beard, A. P. Davis. Auctioneer, Emanuel Nutter. Constables, J. Edmonson, Fify Spendlove, J. Jones, J. Lewis, A. Tulliver, J. Bonaparte.

Our subscribers will notice that the terms of the Repository require payment in advance. Those who have not paid, are earnestly requested to remit the amount. Every subscriber and patron of the Society can aid the cause of Colonization by extending its circulation. Ministers and Officers of Auxiliary Societies are requested to act as Agents,

[JOSEPH ETTER, PRINTER.]